APPLICATION OF THE NAME, HETEROTHECA VISCIDA

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Asa Gray's (1884) original description of *Chrysopsis villosa* var. *viscida* cites four collections — viz. *Jones, Greene, Pringle,* and *Lemmon.* These syntypes at the Gray Herbarium, Harvard University, were found to represent a heterogeneous assemblage of forms belonging to three different species of the *Heterotheca (Chrysopsis) villosa* complex. The following lectotype was chosen from this syntype series by the author, providing an available epithet for a rare, seldomly recognized, but apparently quite distinct species of the American Southwest, LECTOTYPE "Clefts of dry ledges, Santa Rita Mountains, Arizona, elev. 7500 feet, May 28, 1881, *C. G. Pringle* (GH).

As presently interpreted on the basis of the above lectotype, *Heterotheca viscida* is an uncommon entity of southern Arizona, New Mexico, Trans-Pecos Texas, and northern Mexico. The species apparently does not extend to either northern Arizona or Utah, as Gray's (1884) original description indicates, nor does it reach Colorado as Rydberg (1906, 1917), and Harrington (1954) report. The nearest affinities of *H. viscida* lie with the polytypic species, *H. fulcrata,* from which it differs principally in its distinctly pedunculate-appearing heads, broad obovate or elliptical leaves which are copiously covered with stipitate resin glands but only sparsely hispid along veins, and shorter petioles of lower leaves. Of special interest since the merger of *Chrysopsis* and *Heterotheca* (Shinners, 1951; Harms, 1965), *H. viscida* is the species within the *H. villosa* complex which most closely approaches sect. *Heterotheca (Heterotheca* s. str.*)* in foliage and general pubescence characters.

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Heterotheca viscida (A. Gray) Harms, comb. nov. *Chrysopsis villosa* (Pursh) Nutt., var. *viscida* A. Gray, Syn. Fl., 1²:123. 1884. *C. viscida* (A. Gray) Greene, *Erythea* 2:105. 1894. Perennial taprooted herbs with thick, woody caudices; stems several to numerous, decumbent to erect, 1-3 dm. tall, more-or-less branched; primary pubescence of stems long hirsute-hispid to 2 mm., often sparse, and the secondary pubescence densely stipitate-glandular and short puberulent; leaves densely stipitate-glandular, sparsely hispid at least on veins; lower stem leaves broadly spatulate, with petioles shorter than 2 cm.; middle and upper leaves obovate to broadly elliptic or oblong, 15-40 mm. long, 7-25 mm. wide, usually about twice as long as broad, with sessile blades obtusely based to cordate-clasping; heads distinctly pedunculate with peduncular leaves distant and scarcely reduced, or else the uppermost abruptly narrower than those below; inflorescence open-cymose with a few large heads; involucres turbinate to hemispherical, (7-) 8-12 (-15) mm. wide, 7-12 mm. high; phyllaries linear-lanceolate, the inner about 3 times longer than the outer, outer phyllaries densely stipitate-glandular, sparsely strigose-hirsute to glabrate; rays 8-15 mm. long; disk corolla tubes 5-7 mm. long; inner pappus bristles 4.5-7 mm. long; outer pappus conspicuous, of irregular, narrow-lanceolate, fimbriate squamae, 0.5-1.5 mm. long; achenes 3-4 mm. long, sericeous. Rare on rocky slopes, ledges, and igneous soil at higher elevations in mountains of Trans-Pecos Texas to southern Arizona.

REPRESENTATIVE SPECIMENS

ARIZONA. COCHISE CO.: Chiricahua Natl. Monument, *O. M. Clark 8178* (OKLA); Carr Peak, Huachuca Mts., *L. N. Goodding 210* (OKLA). SANTA CRUZ CO.: Santa Rita Mts., *C. G. Pringle May 28, 1881* (GH). TEXAS. CULBERSON CO.: Guadalupe Mts., *W. V. Fisher August 13, 1950* (OKLA); *C. L. & A. A. Lundell 14390* (SMU); *B. L. Turner 1253* (SMU). JEFF DAVIS CO.: Davis Mts., *D. S. Correll 13540* (SMU); *D. S. Correll 33760* (LL); *L. C. Hinckley 9-29-34* (TEX); *L. C. & L. Hinckley 196* (SMU); *E. J. Palmer 31955* (TEX); *E. J. Palmer 34363* (LL); *B. C. Tharp 3775* (TEX); *B. H. Warnock 6495* (SMU); *M. S. Young 9-13-18* (TEX). PRESIDIO CO.: Chinati Mts., *L. C. Hinckley 2563* (SMU, LL); *R. McVaugh 7463* (SMU, LL).

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ALLIUM AMPELOPRASUM L. IN ALABAMA — In 1962 I noted an *Allium* growing along the roadside of US 80 at Faunsdale, Marengo County, Alabama. During several succeeding years I observed this colony a number of times and noted that it was increasing in size. In May, 1967, I collected specimens (Jones 12433) and identified the species as *Allium ampeloprasum L.* Therefore, Alabama is the eighth state (Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia) in the eastern United States in which this species is known to be established. Pullen* reported that this plant occurs in Mississippi and summarized the distribution records in the eastern United States for this species; therefore, I will not elaborate on them here. A voucher specimen of the Alabama record has been deposited in the University of Georgia Herbarium.

I have also collected this plant in a number of counties in Mississippi in connection with the Mississippi Flora Project and vouchers have been deposited in the herbarium of the University of Mississippi. In Jefferson County, Mississippi on the loess bluffs near Church Hill, Bob Noble and I observed several colonies an acre or more in size growing in pastures. *Allium ampeloprasum,* therefore, is definitely able to compete successfully in our regional flora and has clearly become established as a part of it.

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*Pullen, T. M. 1967. *Allium ampeloprasum* in Mississippi. Rhodora **69:** 61-62.